

**Tod's Majority.**  
We copy a table of majorities for Governor in all the counties of the State, from the Journal. The figures were furnished from the office of the Auditor of State, and a few of the counties are not official. It will be seen that Gov. Tod goes in with the sweeping majority of 55,000, and that Cuyahoga leads the Union column.

**The National Loan.**  
Attention is called to the Advertisement for the National Loan in to-day's paper. All things considered, this is decidedly the safest and most profitable investment that can just now be made of surplus cash. In other countries throughout the State where books have been opened for the purpose, liberal subscriptions have been made. We hope to hear of a large subscription in our own county.

**Riot at Winesburg.**—Last Saturday was the day set apart for a meeting at Winesburg in this county to aid the recruiting service. Capt. Faxon was a part of his men in attendance. A citizen's military company also paraded there on that occasion. Everything passed off well enough—at least without any fighting—until Capt. Faxon, with his men, was about to leave, when an attack was made upon one of his men, who had given offense to some of the citizens. The fight soon became general, assuming the magnitude of a serious riot. A number of the combatants of both parties were pretty seriously wounded.

As the matter is to undergo a legal investigation we refrain from saying anything calculated to prejudice the public mind either way.

**More Men Wanted.**—Capt. Faxon is meeting with tolerable good success in filling up his company. Thus far it is made up of what might almost be termed, "picked men." He expects to complete it of the same kind. To young men desiring to serve their country, no better opportunity will ever be offered them of getting into a good company than is presented now. Capt. Faxon, we understand also lacks a few men. This is also a good company, and we hope to see it filled in a few days.

We hope that young men belonging to Holmes county intending to enlist in the service will do so in companies belonging to their own county, for if they enlist elsewhere, the county to which the company belongs gets all the honor. We are satisfied that our county has already furnished to adjoining counties more than sufficient men to have made a full company, had they enlisted here, and then we should have had the credit for it. As it is we get none, and were even blamed by those who do not know the facts, for not turning out more men.

We hope all the rogues that owe us and intend leaving the county without paying up, will send us word where they are going to before they leave. We want the information in order to give them a proper introduction through the paper in their new homes.

**N. P. Norton, M. Buckmaster, and A. Buchanan,** have recently left this county, all of them in debt to the printer. Whenever we find out where whereabouts we intend giving them another notice so that honest men there may be on the look out for them. A man who will cheat the printer will steal sheep if he has the chance, and such a man ought to be known. Hereafter we shall advertise all who go off without paying up before they go, and whenever we find where they have located we shall advertise them again in order to post their new neighbors.

**Senator Elect.**—Mr. Miles, the Union candidate for Senator, beats Mr. Ames, the Democratic candidate, about 450, in this Senatorial District. Mr. M. has some experience as a Legislator, is a very clever fellow, and we do not doubt will make a very popular and efficient Senator.

**Judge Sampson** is re-elected in this District. Of course this to be expected by all reasonable men. Fourteen to fifteen hundred majority was rather more than we could expect to overcome, though it was right enough to try. We hope the Judge will now let politics and making political speeches alone, for really he cuts the poorest caper at either, of any man we ever saw try it. With a very few exceptions we have heard little complaint of him as a Judge. He has been hard on the liquor sellers; but in that all good men will sustain him.

**The omission to re-inforce Gen. Stone** has cost the life of Col. Baker, than whom no more brave or talented man lived. With 40,000 men under Banks, 200,000 under McClellan, and a superior force threatening Stone, the inquiry, why was not the latter re-inforced by one of the former, may well be made. It will be made. Some call the failure to re-inforce a blunder. Nay it is a crime, for which the guilty should suffer.

There has, as will be seen by the news published elsewhere in to-day's paper, been some more fighting in Missouri, in which the loyal troops were successful. This being in General Faxon's division, will probably settle the question of his removal. A victory by his forces will hardly be pardoned by his enemies at Washington.

**Mason's Glee.**—We are in receipt of the first No. of a paper just commenced, in Massillon, by R. W. HAWKINS & Co., bearing the above title. It is neatly printed and its editorial columns give evidence of considerable talent in that line. Success to it.

**Columbus Co.**—Top had a majority of 14. The whole Democratic ticket was elected, except the Union candidates for Representative and Recorder. Andrew J. Wilkes was elected to the Legislature by a majority of 3, and Starvation beat his Union competitor 14 votes for Recorder. Follows had only a majority of 11. The Age truly remarks, that the Union men did well in Cuyahoga.

Twelve steel rifle cannon have been ordered for Ohio batteries, making eighty-four starkest cannon being manufactured for Ohio. With the regiments now from camps, Ohio has thirty-six regiments of infantry in service in camp and field. Ohio has now 55,000 soldiers.

A number of gentlemen are in Washington from different parts of the country, seeking contracts to furnish the Government with horses and mules. An official notice has been given that no more are wanted, as the stables are full, and the Government has already on hand some eight or ten thousand head more than are needed at present.

It is estimated that the rebels have sequestered property of Union in Virginia to the amount of over thirty millions of dollars. There are several millions dollars worth of property in Washington belonging to notorious rebels which should receive attention at the hands of our government.

**The Fremont Trouble.**  
It seems to be an established fact that General Fremont is really to be removed. The charges made against him were forwarded to the President by the friends of Mr. Blair. It is reported that he has involved the Government in unnecessary expenditures to the amount of nearly ten millions of dollars; that he gave his California friends contracts for fabulous amounts without requiring any security whatever; that he denied Government officers interviews with him unless it particularly suited him; that he assumed supreme powers which were not delegated to him; that he did not obey the instructions of the Government unless they met his views. The friends of Gen. Fremont, however, say, in unmistakable language, that he has been unfairly dealt with; that he has been villainously persecuted because some members of the Cabinet are jealous of his popularity; and that when an investigation takes place he will make things manifest, and show a clearer record than any other officer of his rank in the service.

**HAYTIAN EMIGRATION.**—The Haytian Emigration is taking off the colored people of the United States and Canada by hundreds to the Island of San Domingo, where they intend, by cultivating cotton by free labor, to strike an effective blow at the emancipation of their unfortunate fellow-men now in bondage. The New York Tribune of the 19th says 400 able bodied, and intelligent colored Americans sailed that day from New York for Hayti, and 500 are already engaged to form the next colony, which will depart in November.

**FOREIGN CAPITAL OFFERED.**—The New York Post says it learns from good authority that certain foreign capitalists have offered Mr. Chase, the Secretary of the Treasury, to take a hundred million loan of the United States Government, at six and a half per cent. interest. It would seem that the fulminations of the London Times have not succeeded in frightening anybody, for our credit is as good as it ever was abroad, and the money holders of London would be glad to see the Secretary accept their propositions.

**The Overland Telegraph line** to the Pacific has just been completed to Great Salt Lake City. BIGHAM YOUNG sent the first dispatch over it. It was directed to Hon. J. H. WARD, President of the Company, and congratulated that gentleman on the rapid and successful promotion of a work so beneficial. BIGHAM says Utah has not needed as was reported, but is firm for the Constitution.

**BRICKENRIDGE**, at the last accounts, was at Prestonburg, the capital of Floyd county, Ky., with ten thousand men under him.

**The rebels have sent SHELLEY** and MAXON to France and England, authorized to negotiate treaties of extraordinary commercial advantages, with these powers, or even to place the Southern Confederacy, for a limited time, under their protection.

**The troops in Western Virginia** will be paid as soon as the half million Treasury Notes have been sent to Wheeling, for them.

**The Government is making arrangements** for erecting permanent barracks near Washington for 60,000 troops.

**Subscriptions to the National Loan** in Columbus, Ohio, amount to a little over \$50,000.

**The Secretary of War** has authorized the building of a military telegraph along the Indiana border, as asked for by Gov. MORRIS. It will be commenced at once.

**Majorities on Governor at late Election.**

COUNTIES.	TOD.	JEWETT.
Adams (reported)	9	145
Allen	145	160
Ashtabula (reported)	3042	160
Ashtabula	1763	160
Athens	628	160
Auglaize	113	160
Belmont (reported)	600	160
Brown (reported)	249	160
Butler	1551	160
Champaign	703	160
Clark	1303	160
Clarksburg (reported)	1223	160
Clermont	1196	160
Columbiana	14	160
Coshocton	249	160
Crawford	4144	160
Cuyahoga	249	160
Darke	258	160
Defiance	1224	160
Delaware	1418	160
Erie	627	160
Fayette	686	160
Franklin	1094	160
Fulton	1065	160
Gallia	1912	160
Greene	1328	160
Guernsey	294	160
Hamilton	1703	160
Hancock (reported)	338	160
Hardin	508	160
Harrison	152	160
Henry	145	160
Highland	282	160
Hocking	938	160
Holmes	1941	160
Huron	350	160
Jackson	1892	160
Jefferson	803	160
Knox	1328	160
Lake	1552	160
Lancaster	568	160
Licking	539	160
Logan	2642	160
Lorain	1420	160
Lucas	358	160
Madison	137	160
Marion	339	160
Mahoning	1563	160
Meigs	813	160
Mercer	790	160
Miami	1536	160
Monroe	383	160
Montgomery	594	160
Morgan	857	160
Muskingum	120	160
Noble	257	160
Olivia	78	160
Park	508	160
Perry	195	160
Pickaway	195	160
Portage	2715	160
Preble	847	160
Putnam	251	160
Richland	370	160
Ross	613	160
Sandusky	305	160
Scioto	338	160
Seneca	100	160
Shelby (reported)	453	160
Summit	2228	160
Trouble	3195	160
Tuscarawas	478	160
Union	795	160
Van Wert	101	160
Vinton	1652	160
Washington	225	160
Wayne	1402	160
Wood	1205	160
Wyandotte	178	160
Total	66,018	11,009
Tod's Majority	55,009	

**HOURS OF RETIRING AND RISING.**—The troops at Washington are required to be in bed by 8 o'clock, and to rise at 6, so that ample time is furnished for rest after a day's exhausting drilling. No drilling, except an evening dress parade, on the Sabbath.

The editor of the Charleston Mercury complains that his water pipe has been cut. Pity it hadn't been his windpipe.

**THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.**

There is no use in attempting to disguise the fact that the conduct of the war, on the part of the Government, has not thus far met the expectations of the people. They have poured out money and men without stint. The world has never before witnessed so sublime an uprising of a great people. What has been the result? The Government? United States property to an immense amount destroyed or left at Norfolk for the use of the rebels, and that place of vast importance in our naval and military operations they are permitted to quietly possess. Opposite Fort Pickens, Bragg is permitted to build his batteries and strengthen his position, the only exploit on the part of our troops to relieve the dullness of eight months' inactivity being the burning of a floating dock, which had been constructed at an immense cost, and must again be replaced if the United States Government ever establishes its authority again over the place. Then follows the disastrous Big Betzel blunder, which was passed over almost without notice or rebuke. Also a railroad train filled with soldiers is run out "according to order," and dumped into a masked battery of the rebels. Gen. Patterson, after a display of extravagance, disobedience to orders, imbecility or disloyalty unparalleled, is "honorably discharged." The Bull Run adventure, which was to be the "grand advance movement" of the "Grand Army," ends in a panic and rout as disastrous as it is disgraceful; and it so ends because, at the same time that the posts and strength of the enemy had never been properly ascertained by the officers, they led against them forces half-demoralized by imperfect discipline, and incumbered by the unwarrantable presence of a throng of civilians. Then comes the draining of the whole country to surround Washington with a great army, which is simply kept "in position," and viewed and reviewed day after day by Gen. McClellan, while the telegraph sends out the joyful tidings, "Washington is safe." Another movement of "the Grand Army of Occupation" is made. General McClellan marches forth in grand array to attack the enemy and dislodge him from his advance position; he, after losing several of his men in consequence of his troops firing on each other, surrounds and takes a deserted camp. The great mecity and forbearance of the Government are all the while shown in the retaining of rebel clerks in the Departments, in the enlargement of rebel prisoners, and in the scrupulous arrest and turning back of the freedom loving-slave. We shall not attempt to make this catalogue complete; but there are other items relating to the conduct of the war in the West equally reprehensible. We will not speak of the impolicy of draining the West to swell the Grand army of Occupation around Washington, thus not only leaving a long line of frontier utterly defenseless, but rendering a forward movement and even the defense of Missouri impossible. We will attempt no defense of Fremont. He may be incompetent, arrogant, and wasteful. Time and investigation must determine. But that he has been hunted down by a pack of politicians, is so patent that the public mind can not be blinded to the fact. We wish that the Administration could be entirely vindicated from the suspicion of complicity in the matter, or at least of the weakness of allowing itself to be made the tool of men who are as unprincipled as they are selfish. What can justify the Administration placing a military order for the removal of General Harney in the hands of Frank P. Blair, Jr., an inferior officer, and leaving it discretionary with him to serve up to his superior officer when he saw fit? Gen. Harney may have committed a mistake, we think he did; but no man questioned his fealty. If a sort of espionage is thus to be established, and inferior officers are to be set as spies upon their commanders—carrying about in their pockets secret orders for the removal of such commanders when they—not the Government—judge proper? What can prevent universal distrust? What can save from utter demoralization? Then, too, the indecent haste to forestall public sentiment in regard to Fremont—the prejudicing not only the interests of Fremont alone, but in his person those of the nation also. The proper Department finds from the letters rendered by him that he has passed beyond the "red tape" limits in the purchase of material necessary to equip the immense army that is spontaneously flocking to his standard, and also that he has paid a few dollars more than "the regulation price" in the purchase of pistols. Instead of quietly suspending the account till it was ascertained whether military necessity required the purchases, and whether the prices paid had not been occasioned by the greatly-increased demand and the short supply in the market—instead of this, the whole matter is trumpeted forth by telegraph to the nation, and that, too, when the Government has military supervision of all the offices. The same is true of other minor matters tending to weaken confidence in the commanding General of the West. What does all this mean? It can signify but one thing, and that is a determination, on the part of some high in position and in favor of the Administration, to hunt Fremont down. He may be guilty and unworthy; but whether he is so or not, the verdict of all right minded men must be that he has not been fairly dealt by. He will probably be broken down by us. We see no help for it. He is everywhere crippled, and goes into the conflict with the consciousness that the wolf is on his track and uncertain at what moment the blow will be struck. How can a man command an army or fight a battle under such circumstances? Right or wrong, we see little hope in the case. If the object of the Government was simply to make a display of military power preparatory to acknowledging the independence of the rebels, the case would be different. But if the rebellion is to be crushed, and the Union restored, it is high time to stand hard and rapid blows to our enemies, instead of wasting time in watchful equities among the friends of the Union. Already has the manner in which the crusade has been carried on against Fremont, been a real disaster to the country. We know nothing as to the merits of the case, pro or con. Fremont may be the ablest or weakest of generals, for aught we know. But to keep him in command, and yet seek by every means to blast his character as a commander, is the worst motive policy, and whatever may be the motive for such a procedure, the friends of Fremont will attribute it to the disposition to manufacture public opinion preparatory to degrading him.—Western Christian Advocate.

The editor of the Charleston Mercury complains that his water pipe has been cut. Pity it hadn't been his windpipe.

The editor of the Charleston Mercury complains that his water pipe has been cut. Pity it hadn't been his windpipe.

The editor of the Charleston Mercury complains that his water pipe has been cut. Pity it hadn't been his windpipe.

The editor of the Charleston Mercury complains that his water pipe has been cut. Pity it hadn't been his windpipe.

The editor of the Charleston Mercury complains that his water pipe has been cut. Pity it hadn't been his windpipe.

The editor of the Charleston Mercury complains that his water pipe has been cut. Pity it hadn't been his windpipe.

The editor of the Charleston Mercury complains that his water pipe has been cut. Pity it hadn't been his windpipe.

The editor of the Charleston Mercury complains that his water pipe has been cut. Pity it hadn't been his windpipe.

The editor of the Charleston Mercury complains that his water pipe has been cut. Pity it hadn't been his windpipe.

The editor of the Charleston Mercury complains that his water pipe has been cut. Pity it hadn't been his windpipe.

The editor of the Charleston Mercury complains that his water pipe has been cut. Pity it hadn't been his windpipe.

The editor of the Charleston Mercury complains that his water pipe has been cut. Pity it hadn't been his windpipe.

The editor of the Charleston Mercury complains that his water pipe has been cut. Pity it hadn't been his windpipe.

The editor of the Charleston Mercury complains that his water pipe has been cut. Pity it hadn't been his windpipe.

The editor of the Charleston Mercury complains that his water pipe has been cut. Pity it hadn't been his windpipe.

The editor of the Charleston Mercury complains that his water pipe has been cut. Pity it hadn't been his windpipe.

The editor of the Charleston Mercury complains that his water pipe has been cut. Pity it hadn't been his windpipe.

The editor of the Charleston Mercury complains that his water pipe has been cut. Pity it hadn't been his windpipe.

The editor of the Charleston Mercury complains that his water pipe has been cut. Pity it hadn't been his windpipe.

The editor of the Charleston Mercury complains that his water pipe has been cut. Pity it hadn't been his windpipe.

The editor of the Charleston Mercury complains that his water pipe has been cut. Pity it hadn't been his windpipe.

The editor of the Charleston Mercury complains that his water pipe has been cut. Pity it hadn't been his windpipe.

The editor of the Charleston Mercury complains that his water pipe has been cut. Pity it hadn't been his windpipe.

The editor of the Charleston Mercury complains that his water pipe has been cut. Pity it hadn't been his windpipe.

The editor of the Charleston Mercury complains that his water pipe has been cut. Pity it hadn't been his windpipe.

The editor of the Charleston Mercury complains that his water pipe has been cut. Pity it hadn't been his windpipe.

The editor of the Charleston Mercury complains that his water pipe has been cut. Pity it hadn't been his windpipe.

The editor of the Charleston Mercury complains that his water pipe has been cut. Pity it hadn't been his windpipe.

The editor of the Charleston Mercury complains that his water pipe has been cut. Pity it hadn't been his windpipe.

The editor of the Charleston Mercury complains that his water pipe has been cut. Pity it hadn't been his windpipe.

The editor of the Charleston Mercury complains that his water pipe has been cut. Pity it hadn't been his windpipe.

The editor of the Charleston Mercury complains that his water pipe has been cut. Pity it hadn't been his windpipe.

The editor of the Charleston Mercury complains that his water pipe has been cut. Pity it hadn't been his windpipe.

The editor of the Charleston Mercury complains that his water pipe has been cut. Pity it hadn't been his windpipe.

The editor of the Charleston Mercury complains that his water pipe has been cut. Pity it hadn't been his windpipe.

**THE FIGHT AT LEESBURGH.**

**Death of Colonel Baker.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.  
The Herald's dispatch says the Government sent down the Potomac to-night two steam tugs for the purpose of bringing up a number of vessels loaded with Government stores. They intend to pass the rebel batteries in the night.

The Navy Department to-day notified the War Department, and also a number of gentlemen who had vessels now below the batteries and are afraid to venture up, that after to-morrow they will be able to bring up all the vessels. How it is to be done the Department does not state.

A dispatch was received to-day from Gen. Rosecrans, dated Camp Tompkins, near Gauley Bridge, where he has been encamped some time. He reports everything quiet. The rebels, it appears, are falling back from their position, and from the best information which can be obtained of their movements, they are concentrating in very large force below to co-operate with Gen. Johnston, who has separated from Beauregard.

The World's dispatch says:—Rumors have prevailed that Fairfax has been evacuated, and it is so announced in the evening Star, but information from the advanced lines show it to be incorrect; on the contrary the indications are that the rebels are in large force in the rear of Fairfax, and are reinforcing the rebel army at Leesburgh.

Gen. McClellan will move his headquarters to-morrow to Bartlett's House, near Falls Church. It is a point whence easy communication can be had with the two extremes of our lines.

The Cameron Rifles, Col. Doty, moved out to Annandale, on the Little River Turnpike, nearly ten miles west of Alexandria, and took possession of the place. Our pickets had been stationed there for two days, and during the time had encountered none of the rebels.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.  
It is stated that Thompson Bros., Bankers of New York, have made arrangements through their agents here to dispose of a large amount of Treasury Notes for the Government.

Gen. Stone crossed the Potomac this morning with one portion of his command at Edward's Ferry and the other at Harrison's Island. Skirmishing began between the enemy in uncertain numbers and part of Gen. Stone's command as early as nine o'clock in the morning and continued without much effect until 5 o'clock p.m., when large reinforcements of the enemy appeared upon our right, which was commanded by Col. Baker. The Union forces engaged were about 1,800 and were attacked by a force supposed to be from 5,000 to 6,000.

At this juncture Col. Baker fell at the head of his Brigade while gallantly cheering on his men to the conflict. Immediately before he fell, he dispatched Maj. Young to Gen. Stone to apprise him at Leesburgh of the condition of affairs, and Gen. Stone immediately proceeded in person towards the right to take command, but in the confusion created by the fall of Col. Baker, the right wing sustained a repulse with considerable loss. Gen. Stone reports that the left wing retired in good order. He will hold the approaches thereto. Strong reinforcements will be sent forward to Gen. Stone during the night. The remains of Col. Baker were removed to Poolesville and will be brought to this city on Wednesday.

**BATTLE IN MISSOURI.**

**REBELS WHIPPED.**

PILOT KNOW, Oct. 22.  
The following dispatch was received here this morning and forwarded to Headquarters, St. Louis:

FIELD OF BATTLE }  
FREDERICKTOWN, Oct. 22. }

In conjunction with Col. Plummer's command we have routed the rebels of Thompson and Lowe, estimated at 5,000. Their loss was heavy—curs small, and confined principally to the 1st Infantry and Cavalry. We captured four heavy guns. Lowe, the rebel leader, was killed. Major Gavitt and Capt. Hyman, of the Indiana Cavalry were killed in a charge on a battery.

The command of Col. Plummer, referred to above, was on Friday morning last, ordered forward by Gen. Grant from Cape Girardeau with instructions to move toward Fredericktown and cut off the retreat of Thompson and Lowe's army.

This force consisted of Marsh's Eighteenth Illinois regiment, a section of Taylor's Battery, and Stewart and Schiman's Company of Cavalry, all from Cairo, also a part of Plummer's Eleventh Missouri, a part of Ross' Twenty-first Illinois, and a section of Campbell's Battery, all from Cape Girardeau.

The force from this point was composed of the 38th Illinois, Col. Carlin, 33d Ill., Col. Hovey, 21st Illinois, Col. Alexander, 8th Wisconsin, Col. Murphy, 1st Indiana Cavalry, Col. Baker, Capt. Hawkins' Independent Missouri Cavalry, and 4 six pounders, and two 24 pounders cannon, under Maj. Schofield, of the 1st Missouri Light Artillery.

**The United States to Protect Mexico.**

The intelligence from our Minister to Mexico, received some days ago is said to have been highly important. The Mexican government, it appears, asked directly of our Government, through Mr. Corwin, for a loan of from five to ten millions. Our Minister regarded it as very important just at this time that Mexico should have the money, as it would place her in a position to release her from her present embarrassments. The United States government authorities are not in a condition, even if they had the authority, to lend Mexico that amount of money. They have probably notified our Minister that three or four millions might possibly be loaned, to be applied as Mexico desires to apply it—to pay interest on the English bonds, and thus relieve her from that trouble. Our Government is determined to stand by Mexico at all hazards, and protect her against the encroachments of foreign powers. Our Government, accordingly, some time ago addressed proper communications to England, France and Spain, to know what their intentions were respecting the contemplated expedition against Mexico. They have received no response as yet. When they do our Government will find time to act. So says the New York Herald.

It is cheering to know that the three thousand California regulars are coming home at once. They will be in the Gulf just in time to assist in Uncle Sam's tea party at New Orleans.

It is cheering to know that the three thousand California regulars are coming home at once. They will be in the Gulf just in time to assist in Uncle Sam's tea party at New Orleans.

It is cheering to know that the three thousand California regulars are coming home at once. They will be in the Gulf just in time to assist in Uncle Sam's tea party at New Orleans.

It is cheering to know that the three thousand California regulars are coming home at once. They will be in the Gulf just in time to assist in Uncle Sam's tea party at New Orleans.

It is cheering to know that the three thousand California regulars are coming home at once. They will be in the Gulf just in time to assist in Uncle Sam's tea party at New Orleans.

It is cheering to know that the three thousand California regulars are coming home at once. They will be in the Gulf just in time to assist in Uncle Sam's tea party at New Orleans.

It is cheering to know that the three thousand California regulars are coming home at once. They will be in the Gulf just in time to assist in Uncle Sam's tea party at New Orleans.

**Missouri Matters.**

Our chief apprehension now is, that Fremont will not be able to catch Price and his runaway gang, to administer merited chastisement. All accounts concur in stating that Price has undoubtedly taken the nearest possible route for Arkansas. His army has dwindled materially by desertions. His fighting force, when last heard from, was not more than 16,000 to 18,000. There were many hangers-on and followers, but the above comprised his available force. The troops under him are said to be secretly disgusted at this retreat, and are becoming sadly demoralized and depressed. They are, moreover, badly supplied, and much suffering exists among them.

The inevitable and omnipresent Ben. McCulloch is said to be expecting reinforcements from Arkansas. These are extremely doubtful. We think there are no reinforcements of any magnitude within his reach.

It is now rendered certain that in proceeding to attack Lexington, Price was not informed of the immense force that it was in the power of Fremont to ultimately bring against him. He accordingly expected to take Lexington by his superior force, and make it his winter quarters. This is the more probable from the fact that Lexington is in the centre of a country abundant in supplies, and not unfriendly to the secession movement. But, learning, as he did, soon after the Lexington surrender, that Fremont would soon coop him up and cut off his retreat, he immediately called in the 5000 troops sent to destroy the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad, and with amazing haste took up his line of march for the Arkansas border.

He was stimulated to this also by the evident disappointment he experienced in finding that there was no rising in the centre of the State to favor his arms and welcome his approach. There is no question as to this; for he expressed himself as not having been received and sustained as he had expected to be.

This hasty withdrawal is therefore a complete defeat. He remained in Lexington he would have fallen into Fremont's hands, unquestionably. Rumors are current about his moving forward to form a junction with McCulloch, and then attack Jefferson City. This is evidently all gammon. It is a canard invented, doubtless, to pacify his troops, till he can get into safe quarters.

It seems that Price said that he had been promised 60,000 soldiers; whereas he had but 20,000 and must retreat. He was said to have been much disappointed. From the movement of things in Fremont's hands at present, it appears that the people of Missouri are beginning to breathe freely, and to consider themselves safe from disorder and persecution.

**Interesting from Richmond.**

Richmond papers of the 11th show a smart quarrel has sprung up between Wise and the proprietors of the Enquirer on the one hand, and Gen. Floyd on the other.